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Canadian Legislation. A bill (no. 6) was introduced in the house of commons last November intended to prohibit book making and pool selling at race meets. As finally passed on April 15, 1910, the bill definitely legalized that very thing. Canada thus seems to have just reached the position from which New York advanced two years ago when the Agnew-Hart bills were passed. The new Canadian act is in the form of amendment to certain sections of the criminal code. The important clauses are in section 235 which defines what shall constitute an indictable offense under the preceding prohibitions "book making, pool selling, betting or wagering" upon the race-course of an incorporated association during the progress of a race meet and upon races being run. Race meets having running races are limited to seven continuous days and two meets a year with at least twenty days between; where there are trotting or pac-ing races exclusively, the race meets are limited to three days per week and to fourteen days in all in one year.

Another Canadian bill (no. 101) provides for the investigation of "combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers" which increase prices or reduce competition. Any six persons who are willing to make declarations they believe such a combine to exist may make application to a judge for an order of investigation. The judge shall hold a hearing upon the application and if he finds such an investigation should be held he shall transmit such an order to the registrar of boards of investigation, an officer to be designated by the governor in council. Thereupon the minister of labour shall appoint a board of three members, one nominated by the applicants, one by the persons alleged to be concerned in the combine, and the third (a judge of a court of record and chairman of the board) by these two. "The board shall expeditiously, fully, and carefully enquire into the matters referred to it and all matters affecting the merits thereof," and report to the Minister. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that a combine exists and that such combine is facilitated by a tariff duty, he may annul or reduce such duty. If a holder of a patent uses the same in undue restraint of trade, the patent is liable to be revoked. Any person reported guilty of restricting manufacture, trade, or competition and who continues to offend after the report is subject to penalty. Provisions are made for the conduct of meetings or sittings of the board, the attendance of witnesses and the taking of evidence.

C. B. LESTER.